caused by industrial operations in our country, first phase of a World Bank assisted project is being implemented in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra Tamil Nadu and U. P. The project involves a line of credit of US $155.6 million and counterpart funds of about US $108 million provided by the Government, financial institutions and by industrial units availing the loan. This project was initiated in June 1991 and would be completed in 1997. The second phase of the World Bank assisted Industrial Pollution Prevention Project would be implemented from November 1994 to 2001. It involves an assistance of US $168 million from World Bank and US $162 million as counterpart funds from Central Government, State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and financial institutions.

(d) and (e) An integrated approach for control of pollution in grossly polluting industries have been taken up by the Government. Under this programme, 22 critically polluted areas have been identified in the following States for control of pollution on priority basis:

(1) Andhra Pradesh (Patancheru Bollaram, Visakhapatnam)

(2) Assam (Digboi)

(3) Bihar (Dhanbad)

(4) Gujarat (Vapi)

(5) Himachal Pradesh (Parwanoo, Kala-Amb)

(6) Kerala (Greater Cochin)

(7) Karnataka (Bhadravati)

(8) Maharashtra (Chembur)

(9) Madhya Pradesh (Korba, Nagda-Ratlam)

(10) Orissa (Talcher)

(11) Punjab (Govindgarh)

(12) Rajasthan (Pali, Jodhpur)

(13) Tamil Nadu (Manali, North Arcot)

(14) Uttar Pradesh (Singrauli)

(15) West Bengal (Durgapur, Howrah)

(16) Delhi U. T. (Najafgarh Drain Basin)

(f) and (g) The Government has allocated Rs. 2 crores during 1994-95 as assistance for abatement of pollution in the country and is released to the States and Union Territories as and when required. In addition to this amount, under the World Bank assisted project Phase I and II, a sum of US $32.1 million is available for strengthening of the State Pollution Control Boards of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Pollution control

1090. SHRI K. M. KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High-powered Committee has been constituted to prepare a comprehensive action plan for environment and pollution control in Delhi and outside;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has been asked to submit its report within some target time;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to take some alternative measures to check the rising pollution till the report of said Committee is received; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir. A High Powered Committee has been constituted for preparing a comprehensive action plan on environment and pollution control in Delhi.

(b) Terms of References of the Committee are to prepare a comprehensive action plan on environment and pollution control in Delhi.

(c) and (d) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

(e) and (f) A number of steps have already been taken by the Government to control environmental pollution in Delhi. These are as follows:

(i) Delhi has been declared as air pollution control area in 1987 under Air Act, 1981.

(ii) Under Section 21 of the above act every industry has to take consent to establish from Delhi Pollution Control Committee and has to control its emissions within the prescribed standards. Action is being taken against all erring units as per provisions of the Act.

(iii) Standards for smoke, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons have been prescribed under the Environment Protection Act, for the purpose of controlling air pollution.

(iv) It has been decided to supply unleaded petrol to four metropolitan cities by the end of April, 1995.

(v) Mass awareness campaigns are launched.

(vi) Yamuna Action Plan is launched by the Government of India for controlling pollution of river Yamuna.

(vii) Under 8th Five Year Plan, the sewage treatment capacity of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi will be increased from 280 to 499 MGD.

Loss suffered by CPCB

1091. SHRI LAKKHIRAM AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has suffered a loss of Rs. 3.0 lakhs as per C&AG Report ended 31-3-1992 on account of procurement of two transformers at the risk and cost of electrical contractor;

(b) whether CPCB claim was disallowed by Arbitrator due to non-enforcement of correct clause by the Law Officer of CPCB; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the Law Officer of CPCB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report for the year ended 31-03-1992 (No. 2 of 1993) (Scientific Departments), in respect of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has stated that, CPCB had to procure two transformers for electric sub-station at the risk and cost of electric contractor. Difference between cost paid (Rs. 4.54 lakhs) and tender cost (Rs. 2.58 lakhs) were recoverable from the electrical contractor. However, the Arbitrators had disallowed the claims since the correct clause was not enforced by Central Pollution Control Board.

(b) Yes, Sir. The claim of CPCB was disallowed by the Arbitrators. However, CPCB has filed a suit against this Award and the matter is pending for decision in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Losses suffered by GDP|UP Jal Nigam due to non-completion of STP

1092. SHRI LAKKHIRAM AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two contracts for construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Kanpur and Naini, Allahabad were awarded to contractor M/s. Doiplex, New Delhi under Ganga Action Plan Phase-I (GAP-Phase-I);

(b) if so, the progress of the work made so far with details thereof;